DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 203 383 CS 206 4

TITLE Journalism and Journalism Education: Abstracts of Doctoral Dissertations Published in "Dissertation Abstracts International," January through June 1981 (Vol. 41 Nos. 7 through 12).

INSTITUTION ERIC Clearinghouse on Reading and Communication Skills, Urbana, Ill.

PUB DATE 81

NOTE 9p.; Pages may be marginally legible.

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.

DESCRIPTORS Annotated Bibliographies; Competition; *Decision Making; *Doctoral Dissertations; Foreign Countries; Higher Education; History; Information Sources; *Job Performance; Journalism; *Journalism Education; Media Research; *Newspapers; *News Reporting; School Newspapers; Social Influences

IDENTIFIERS Editors; Illinois (Chicago); Journalism History; Lebanon; News Reporters; Nigeria

ABSTRACT

This collection of abstracts is part of a continuing series providing information on recent doctoral dissertations. The 11 titles deal with the following topics: (1) newspaper competition in Phoenix, Arizona, since 1947; (2) American journalism and China from 1945 to 1950; (3) the potential of newspapers as aids in establishing societal change and consensus among urban immigrant populations; (4) reporter-source interaction in trial courts; (5) job performance expectations of recent journalism graduates and the importance of journalism education; (6) national differences in the press coverage of the Lebanese civil war; (7) the actual and preferred decision making practices of newspaper reporters and editors; (8) demographic characteristics and professional orientations of Nigerian journalists; (9) the relationship between the distribution of campus newspaper content and the college environment; (10) race and the Chicago press from 1850 to 1877; and (11) the contributions of Curtis D. MacDougall to journalism education. (RL)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION
CENTER (ERIC)
This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it
Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.
Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official NIE position or policy.

ED203383

Journalism and Journalism Education:

Abstracts of Doctoral Dissertations Published in Dissertation Abstracts International, January through June 1981 (Vol. 41 Nos. 7 through 12)

Compiled by the staff of the
ERIC Clearinghouse on Reading and Communication Skills

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY
University Microfilms International
TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

CS206483

The dissertation titles contained here are published with permission of the University Microfilms International, publishers of Dissertation Abstracts International (copyright © 1981 by University Microfilms International), and may not be reproduced without their prior permission.

This bibliography has been compiled as part of a continuing series designed to make information on relevant dissertations available to users of the ERIC system. Monthly issues of Dissertation Abstracts International are reviewed in order to compile abstracts of dissertations on related topics, which thus become accessible in searches of the ERIC data base. Ordering information for the dissertations themselves is included at the end of the bibliography.

Abstracts of the following dissertations are included in this collection:

Anderson, Fenwick
BRICKS WITHOUT STRAW: THE MIRAGE OF COMPETITION IN THE DESERT OF PHOENIX DAILY JOURNALISM SINCE 1947

Byers, Gertrude C.
AMERICAN JOURNALISM AND CHINA, 1945-1950

Carden, John Richard
THE NEWSPAPER AS ADVOCATE: AIDS TO SOCIETAL CONSENSUS AND CHANGE IN THE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN LANGUAGE PRESS

Drechsel, Robert Edward
NEWSMAKING IN THE TRIAL COURTS: NEWSPAPER REPORTERS AND SOURCES IN COURTS OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION

Flynn, George Andrew
JOB PERFORMANCE EXPECTATIONS OF RECENT JOURNALISM GRADUATES AND THE IMPORTANCE OF JOURNALISM EDUCATION

Havandjian, Nishan Rafi
NATIONAL DIFFERENCES IN THE PRESS COVERAGE OF THE LEBANESE CIVIL WAR

Joseph, Theodore Yohe
DAILY NEWSPAPER REPORTERS AND EDITORS PREFERENCES FOR DECISION-MAKING AND EXISTING DECISION-MAKING PRACTICES

Mgbemena, Nwabu Nwanne
NIGERIAN JOURNALISTS: A STUDY OF THEIR DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AND PROFESSIONAL ORIENTATION

Noah, William Warren
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE DISTRIBUTION OF CAMPUS NEWSPAPER CONTENT AND THE COLLEGE ENVIRONMENT

Poole, William Joseph, Jr.
RACE AND THE CHICAGO PRESS, 1850-1877

Thornburgh, Daniel Eston
CONTRIBUTIONS OF CURTIS D. MACDOUGALL TO JOURNALISM EDUCATION

BRICKS WITHOUT STRAW: THE MIRAGE OF COMPETITION IN THE DESERT OF PHOENIX DAILY JOURNALISM SINCE 1947 Order No. 8108437

ANDERSON, FENWICK, PH.D. *University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign*, 1980. 513pp.

Contrary to the rationalizations of apologists for free enterprise, it has become almost impossible to establish a new metropolitan daily newspaper in a city with an existing morning and evening monopoly of the market. This holds true even in Sunbelt areas enjoying phenomenal growth, and the introduction of modern offset and cold-type technology has not proven the panacea which some would-be publishers sought. The experience of new entrants over a thirty-year period in Phoenix provides conclusive proof of these propositions. No major American city has seen more such attempts since World War II; four completely separate groups produced seven different dailies under various corporate umbrellas. None of them published as long as three years on a daily basis, and some wound up in bankruptcy and litigation. Undercapitalization, financial mismanagement, and excessive dependence on unfamiliar technology were directly responsible for the failures. Some of these papers were founded by politicians with grievances against publisher Eugene Pulliam's established dailies, *The Arizona Republic* and *The Phoenix Gazette*, and the willingness of citizens to get involved in such ultimately futile efforts had its roots in the irresponsible things the Pulliam press did during periods of no competition, notwithstanding the claims of monopoly's defenders that the disappearance of competition tends to make newspapers more responsible. A similar attempt in Atlanta produced much the same results, but in Oklahoma City an apparent exception to the rule has survived for fifteen years.

AMERICAN JOURNALISM AND CHINA, 1945-1950 Order No. 8101252

BYERS, GERTRUDE C., PH.D. *Saint Louis University*, 1980. 214pp.

In 1950, the United States was startled by the realization that there was a vast gap between its ideals and the ability to enact these ideals in foreign countries. Mao Tse-tung had finally driven the last of Chiang Kai-shek's depleted troops to the island of Formosa and had established a communist government on the mainland. Shocked by this turn of events, many Americans joined Joseph McCarthy in claiming that a conspiracy in government circles had insured the "loss" of China.

The rise of this conspiracy mindset suggests interesting problems for the student of history, for a survey of government documents shows that Chiang's failure to hold the mainland had been well predicted. Such Foreign Service Officers as John Stewart Service and John Paton Davies repeatedly warned the President that Chiang's government was rapidly losing its foothold in China because it was plagued by corruption and ineptness. They suggested that Mao's government, on the other hand, was offering changes that the people wanted and thus was winning their support.

These ideas were echoed in the public sector in reports given in such liberal journals as *New Republic* as well as in conservative magazines like *U.S. News*. Yet, the American public generally remained convinced that Chiang's failure to hold the mainland was caused by ineptness in the American--not Chinese Nationalist--government.

There seem to have been several reasons for this false perception of the situation in China. In the first place, traditional Sino-American relations encouraged such a picture. From the time of the earliest Christian missionaries to China, Americans had cherished the idea of a Christianized and democratized China under American protection. After World War II thus they were anxious to raise China to the position of a world power guided by American ideals.

Secondly, the fear of Communist expansion encouraged blind disregard for the positive elements of Mao's government. As such unlikely individuals as Henry Wallace discovered, during this cold war period, most Americans were unwilling to even consider the possibility that a Communist government could be superior to any democratic one.

Thirdly, Henry Luce and other members of the China lobby exerted a strong influence on the American public. As editor of *Time*, Luce developed a journalistic style which encouraged Americans in their belief that *Time* gave them the inside story on this situation. The magazine told them that Chiang was being undermined by the ineptness of the Truman Administration. It more than anything else may well have inspired the belief that the United States "lost" China.

THE NEWSPAPER AS ADVOCATE: AIDS TO SOCIETAL CONSENSUS AND CHANGE IN THE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN LANGUAGE PRESS Order No. 8108879

CARDEN, JOHN RICHARD, PH.D. *New School for Social Research*, 1980. 203pp.

The transformation of urban immigrants, including peasants and tribal agriculturists, into city dwellers has accounted in great part for the development of the comparatively new discipline of urban anthropology. In their treatment of the city--either as a *subject* for study, or as a *setting* against which to study the situation of a given group--anthropologists have relied on analyses of the city as a whole, as well as of situations, social networks, kinship ties, domestic units, rural-urban linkages, temporal events, formal institutions, and voluntary associations.

This thesis examines the potentialities of the newspaper--and to a lesser extent, radio--to help establish or further societal consensus and change among members of an immigrant population in the city, and, by implication, of a general urban population. Special attention is given to examples illustrating the ways in which these potentialities may be realized.

The immigrant population in New York City dealt with is Haitian. Since a familiarity with the history of Haiti is necessary for an understanding of the Haitian press and radio in this country, such is provided at the outset. And before some of its current tendencies are described, the same is provided also in connection with certain aspects of the American newspaper.

In the past, some social scientists interested in the newspaper have maintained it is markedly sensitive to economic and governmental pressures. More recently, others have drawn attention to its alleged failure to speak up on behalf of the socially deprived. The validity of these accusations is assessed, and when called for, remedial measures are suggested. The thesis concludes that, like the foreign language paper, the American general circulation daily newspaper can encourage societal consensus *and* change through varying approaches involving the use of "advocacy" and "human interest" reporting, resulting in the publication of "hard" and "soft" news.

NEWSMAKING IN THE TRIAL COURTS: NEWSPAPER REPORTERS AND SOURCES IN COURTS OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION Order No. 8109417

DRECHSEL, ROBERT EDWARD, PH.D. *University of Minnesota*, 1980. 324pp.

The literature of news reporter-source interaction has focused primarily on news coverage of the legislative and administrative branches of government. This study focused on reporter-source interaction in trial courts. It considered the following general questions: (1) how did trial court reporting develop historically in the United States; (2) what is the nature of the newsmaking process in the trial courts; and (3) how do trial court sources use the press. Based on a theoretical framework suggested by earlier studies primarily in other branches of government, three hypotheses were suggested: (1) sources with a direct interest in the outcome of a judicial decision should be more likely to engage in exchange behavior to obtain manipulative publicity than sources without such a direct interest; (2) sources without a direct interest in the outcome of a judicial decision should be more likely than sources with such a direct interest to provide information for reasons other than manipulative publicity; and (3) sources in the judicial system without a direct personal interest in a judicial decision are more likely to act in the role of "informers" or "educators" than sources with a direct personal interest in a judicial decision. Manipulative publicity was defined as publicity desired primarily to attain specific personal ends. The "informer" and "educator" categorizations were those suggested first by Dan D. Nimmo in a study of reporters and federal agency information officers. An important assumption was that the newsmaking process would be different in the trial courts than in other branches of government, at least in part because most trial court sources don't need the press's prime commodity--publicity--like sources in other branches.

The research was limited to routine newspaper coverage of local trial courts. Three methodologies were used. Historical study of American newspaper court reporting in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries was used to place such reporting in historical context. The results also suggested qualified support for the hypotheses. An observational case study of one fulltime Minnesota daily newspaper court reporter was used to gather information about the dynamics of the reporting process. Finally, a survey questionnaire was administered in Minnesota to state trial court judges, state clerks of court, county attorneys, public defenders, private attorneys and daily newspaper reporters. Throughout the research, judges and clerks

were defined as sources without a direct interest in the outcome of judicial decisions. Attorneys were defined as sources with such an interest. The observational and survey studies both provided partial support for the hypotheses. The results suggested that, although trial court newsmaking is a socio-political process, there are differences between the process in trial courts and in other branches of government; that judicial sources may be in a relatively powerful position in their relationships with reporters; that the emergence of news from trial courts may be surprisingly chancy; and that it may be fruitful to consider the variable of whether judicial sources are elected.

JOB PERFORMANCE EXPECTATIONS OF RECENT JOURNALISM GRADUATES AND THE IMPORTANCE OF JOURNALISM EDUCATION

Order No. 8109350

FLYNN, GEORGE ANDREW, PH.D. *North Texas State University*, 1980. 116pp.

The purpose of this study was to identify and compare the job performance expectations of recent journalism graduates as perceived by selected managing editors and journalism educators in Standard Federal Region Six (the states of Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas). The expectations of the editors and educators were determined from the analysis of responses to a fifty-six item questionnaire, which was distributed to the editors of the fifty-six largest newspapers in the region and the heads of the fifty-one journalism schools and departments in the region.

The survey instrument consisted primarily of statements dealing with the topics of five research questions on the value of journalism education to success on newspapers, the value of newspaper experience to teaching journalism, the language skills of recent graduates, the value of academic research to the improvement of newspapers, and the "gap" between journalism education and journalism practice. A fivepoint Likert scale was used to quantify agreement or disagreement with the statements. Before mailing, the questionnaire was reviewed by a panel of journalism educators at North Texas State University.

The following findings resulted from the study. (1) The managing editors of the region's largest newspapers responded with uncertainty to the question of the rigors of journalism education in comparison to other liberal arts subjects; they marginally reject the suggestion that any non-journalism graduate could succeed as a newspaper reporter with minimum on-the job training. (2) Editors and educators agree that working experience on commercial newspapers should be a requirement for anyone teaching print journalism courses. (3) Editors and educators agree that the requirement of a doctoral degree is an unnecessary impediment to the entry of experienced journalists into the teaching field. (4) Editors and educators both give low ratings to recent journalism graduates in language skills (particularly spelling, grammar, logic, detail, and organization). (5) Editors and educators are in the strongest agreement that factors outside of journalism education programs are a major cause of student deficiency. These factors include a general decline in student literacy, poor preparation for college writing courses by high schools, and the immaturity of the graduates. (6) Editors and educators are in nearly unanimous agreement that the low salary paid by newspapers is the most common reason why promising students avoid newspaper careers.

Analysis of the data warrants the following conclusions. (1) The lack of agreement between journalism educators and managing editors is indicative of the need for immediate attention by the journalism profession. (2) As currently conducted, the value of academic research in journalism to the improvement of the profession is doubted by both academicians and editors. (3) Experience in newspaper work is considered essential for those who teach print journalism courses. (4) Factors outside of journalism education are responsible to a large degree for perceived inadequacies in the skills and attitudes of recent journalism graduates.

Based on these conclusions, the study suggests that additional research be done to determine (1) The ability of newspapers to adjust salary scales competitively with other communications specialties offered in journalism programs; (2) If the perceptions of the editors of the region's largest newspapers are similar to those held by the editors of smaller newspapers where many graduates begin their careers; (3) If the influence of television on young people has diminished the attraction of newspaper reporting as a post-graduate career.

NATIONAL DIFFERENCES IN THE PRESS COVERAGE OF THE LEBANESE CIVIL WAR

Order No. 8100989

HAVANDJIAN, NISHAN RAFI, PH.D. *The University of Texas at Austin*, 1979. 259pp. Supervisor: Wayne Danielson

The purpose of this study was to determine whether the press views foreign events through a socio-political value lens.

The Lebanese Civil War, April 14, 1975 to December 31, 1976, was chosen as a case study. Three established newspaper from Egypt (*Al-Ahram*), France (*Le Monde*), and the United States (*The New York Times*) were chosen for analysis.

The sampled articles to be coded and analyzed from each newspaper were divided into three categories: straight news stories, interpretative articles incorporating news analysis and human interest stories and signed and unsigned editorials. A composite list of socio-political values incorporating values from the three different cultures was devised. Articles were coded for values according to this list and the values were then put on computer cards for classification and analysis.

The results tended to support the major premise that the press tends to view and interpret events in terms of the society it represents. There were some universally shared values among the three newspapers such as safety, tolerance, determination, obedience and material comfort, but there were also some values which were significantly stressed by one newspaper and neglected by another. Values such as group unity, nationalism, honor and sacrifice were highlighted by *Al-Ahram*, while *Le Monde* emphasized culture and civilization, freedom and friendship, and *The New York Times* stressed democracy and strength.

DAILY NEWSPAPER REPORTERS AND EDITORS PREFERENCES FOR DECISION-MAKING AND EXISTING DECISION-MAKING PRACTICES

Order No. 8110494

JOSEPH, THEODORE YOHE, PH.D. *Ohio University*, 1980. 121pp. Director of Dissertation: Dr. Guido H. Stempel, III

Worker alienation and dissatisfaction exists at an increasing rate among workers in this nation. This alienation is also evident in some newspaper newsrooms in America. One of the reasons for this alienation could be the traditional autocratic bureacratic system where management makes most decisions and simply orders the workers to comply. One classic solution to the problem of newsroom alienation, according to such social psychologists as Argyris, Johnstone, Maslow, McGregor and Likert, is decentralization or worker participation in traditional management responsibilities. Therefore, alienation among daily newspaper reporters could, according to such sources, be reduced if reporters were more involved with decision-making.

This study attempts to gather information concerning: What are the preferences of daily newspaper reporters toward participation? What demographic and institutional variables influence daily newspaper reporters' preferences toward participation? What are editors' attitudes toward reporter participation? What demographic and institutional variables influence editors' views? How are reporters involved with decision-making?

Six hundred daily newspapers were selected from the nation's 1,756 dailies. Proportional sampling was used to divide the papers into four groups. Then, papers within each group were drawn randomly. City and county reporters were randomly selected from by-line stories based on a planned 74/26 percentage male/female quota. These reporters were asked to complete a Likert Scale decision-making preference questionnaire and a Likert Scale existing decision-making practice questionnaire. The managing editor, or some other editor on the same paper, was asked to complete the preference questionnaire. This instrument contained 34 decisions. The return rate for reporters preference questionnaires was 55 percent; 64 percent for editor preference questionnaires and 58 percent for existing practices questionnaire.

City and county reporters on daily newspapers want participation in decision-making, but the degree varies depending on the decision. In general, though, they want to be consulted by management, but on most job-related decisions, they want more control. They are least interested in participating in traditional top-management functions. Reporters on the under 10,000 papers want more participation than reporters on larger papers; reporters on 50,001 to 100,000 the least. There are no participation preference differences between female and male reporters, under 30/30 and over reporters and union/non-union reporters.

Generally, editors want management control over decisions, although they prefer to consult reporters on many issues. They would allow slightly more reporter influence on job-related decisions. On all 34 decisions in this survey, editors want less reporter participation than do reporters. Editors on the 50,001 to 100,000 papers prefer less reporter participation than other editors; editors on the under 10,000 papers prefer the most reporter participation. Female editors prefer more participation than male editors and there are no differences between under 30/30 and over editors, and union and non-union editors.

City and county reporters are permitted generally an equal vote on how to cover, time needed to report and to write, length of story and story suggestions. On 13 other job-related decisions, though, management consults them before it makes the decision. There are 17 decisions on which management does not consider reporters' preferences.

Reporters want more participation than exists on 33 of the 34 decisions. Editors want generally less reporter participation than exists on 10 decisions; on other issues, they would consider slightly more reporter participation than exists.

NIGERIAN JOURNALISTS: A STUDY OF THEIR DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AND PROFESSIONAL ORIENTATION

Order No. 8100941

MGBEMENA, NWABU NWANNE, PH.D. *The University of Texas at Austin*, 1980. 227pp. Supervisor: Dr. Wayne Danielson

This study presents a profile of Nigerian newspeople as seen through a case study of 183 journalists drawn from eight of the federation's 19 states.

The questionnaire for the study sought to find out the social characteristics of Nigeria's journalists, the levels of vocational preparation respondent journalists attained for their jobs, how they entered the field and their career histories.

It also sought to find out the opinions of the respondents on issues affecting the profession, their working conditions and financial rewards and extent of job satisfaction or dissatisfaction.

Data from the study showed that Nigerian journalism was dominated by people from the nine southern states. Seventy-eight and two-tenths percent of the respondents were from the southern states while 20.7 percent came from the ten northern states.

Though there were relatively few respondents under 25 years of age (13.7 percent) only one (0.5 percent) was over 45 years of age. Of the respondents, 68.9 percent were found to be under 32 years of age.

Men outnumber women in Nigerian journalism by a ratio of 9 to 1. The 18 women in the sample included five reporters, six subeditors, one feature/staff writer and six editors.

The journalists who work for the urban oriented Nigerian media were found to be mostly urban bred scions of middle to high income earners.

Though many of them started out learning journalism on the job, most of the respondents have undergone formal training in journalism. Forty-six and four-tenths percent of them hold a diploma in journalism, while 31.2 percent have at least a university degree. Higher education was found to correlate with higher positions and salaries.

While criticizing their individual organizations for poor performance and staff welfare, most of the journalists felt good enough about the profession to indicate they would choose it again if they had to start life all over and would advise their children to enter journalism.

An attempt to measure the level of professional orientation of the respondents using the MacLeod-Hawley newsmen professionalism index failed to yield useful results. Scores on the two tests were highly correlated. Persons scoring high on one scored high on the other while persons scoring low on one scored low on the other.

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE DISTRIBUTION OF CAMPUS NEWSPAPER CONTENT AND THE COLLEGE ENVIRONMENT

NOAH, WILLIAM WARREN, PH.D. *University of Southern California*, 1980. Chairman: Professor Paul A. Bloland

Assessment of the environments of colleges and universities has been a significant concern in the field of college student personnel services for over fifteen years. This study sought to demonstrate the potential utility of the campus press in the environmental assessment process by establishing that a relationship exists between the contents of campus newspapers and the environments of their host campuses. The effect of newspaper governance on this relationship was also examined. In addition, this study attempted to describe the contents of selected student newspapers and compare their contents on the basis of institutional characteristics.

A random sample of twenty student newspapers published during the spring 1979 semester was drawn from each of forty-five selected colleges and universities. The governance styles of the newspapers were assigned to one of the three categories (legally independent of the host campus, not legally independent but editorially independent, or editorially dependent) on the basis of a questionnaire sent to the faculty adviser, editor, or publisher of the paper. In addition, the environment of each campus was assessed by estimating the proportion of students in each of six personality orientations on the basis of the name of degrees awarded in major fields associated with the orientations, the method used by Holland in his Environmental Assessment Technique.

The newspapers from each institution were subjected to a content analysis which yielded the average amount of newspaper content corresponding to each of four content indices. The content indices represented material with an on-campus orientation; off-campus orientation; intellectual, academic, or cultural orientation; or social orientation. These indices were taken to represent the two dimensions used by Clark and Trow (high vs. low campus loyalty and high vs. low involvement with ideas, respectively) to define four campus subcultures.

Based on similarities between the subcultures described by Clark and Trow and the six Holland personality orientations, it was hypothesized that the four content indices that described campus press contents were associated with the six personality orientations that described the campuses. Further, it was hypothesized that the strength of the association would be related to the degree of editorial independence in the goverance structure of a given newspaper.

These hypotheses were tested by a canonical correlation procedure with the content indices as predictor variables and the personality orientations as criterion variables. In addition, six separate multiple regression analyses were conducted using each of the personality orientations as a single criterion variable. Governance was included as a three-level discontinuous variable in the six multiple regression analyses and testing was performed for an interaction between governance and the four content indices.

A single significant canonical factor was found (at the .003 level), and the results of the set of multiple regression analyses revealed an association which was significant at the .03 level, although no significant interaction was found. The findings supported the existence of a relationship between the contents of the campus press and the college environment but did not support the existence of an influence of goverance on this relationship.

The data from the content analysis were used to describe the contents of the newspapers in the sample. There was an emphasis on campus concerns and social activities; however, there was substantial coverage of off-campus material. In comparison to campus newspapers sampled by Evans in 1975, the present sample had more emphasis on off-campus issues and "serious" news.

Differences in newspaper content distribution were found among institutions with different characteristics. While these data suggested directions for future inquiries, the confounding of institutional variables in the non-random sample of institutions precluded definitive conclusions.

RACE AND THE CHICAGO PRESS, 1850-1877

POOLE, WILLIAM JOSEPH, JR., PH.D. *The University of Chicago*, 1980.

The attitudes of the major Chicago daily newspapers toward slavery, racial equality and black political participation were traced from 1850 through reconstruction. Attention was focused primarily upon the editorial page but reportorial policy with regard to stories of significant racial interest was also examined. Wherever possible correspondence of newspaper editors and owners was researched as well. The expressed racial opinions of the Chicago journals naturally tended to reflect the social attitudes of the respective editors and publishers, but since their thinking was shaped in large part by the times in which they lived, political and economic considerations also played an important role in influencing attitudes--sometimes in themselves occasioning startling reversals in editorial policy. During the 1850s the strong anti-Negro prejudice shared by most Illinoisans prevented the press from taking a position much in advance of public opinion, and throughout the 1850s blacks were considered less as individuals and more as simply comprising a collective problem. But, whereas the Democratic *Chicago Times* was viciously Negrophobic, the other Chicago newspapers expressed more charitable opinions of blacks and described slavery as both a social and moral evil. However, the press was definitely not abolitionist. Its attitude was typically midwestern, opposing slavery extension but quite willing to tolerate the institution if confined to the South. The Democratic tactic of equating anti-slavery extension with abolitionism and crying "Negro equality" each time attempts were made to discuss slavery as a moral issue kept the opposition newspapers continually on the defensive. Consequently Republican journals spent considerable time denying a belief in black equality or an intent to abolish slavery. This was particularly true during the 1860 election campaign. However, with the advent of war the *Chicago Tribune* altered course, demanding an end to slavery and advocating use of black troops. A temporary rift then developed between the *Tribune* and the more conservative *Chicago Evening Journal* which opposed both propositions and attributed the 1862 Republican political setbacks to the *Tribune*'s "insane course" and issuance of the Preliminary Emancipation Proclamation. But by 1863 confidence was restored and throughout the remainder of the war a united and more aggressive Republican press supported administration policy, lauded the service of black troops and praised the freedmen's first tentative efforts at acquiring land and education. In contrast the *Chicago Times* denounced emancipation, derided the former slaves' efforts at self help and disparaged the accomplishments of black soldiers. The post-war era saw the *Chicago Tribune* begin by tentatively suggesting limited black suffrage then, responding to Southern obduracy and presidential interference, demand universal suffrage, and finally, in a startling reversal of policy, villify the freedmen questioning the wisdom of having extended the suffrage. The *Chicago Times* underwent an equally surprising change, first vehemently denouncing black suffrage and then, following the early post-war Democratic defeats and a wave of Southern violence, advising Southerners to ratify the Fourteenth Amendment and accept black suffrage. For both journals political and economic considerations seemed the influencing factors in determining racial policy. The *Evening Journal*, a tardy advocate of black suffrage, also drifted into opposition to administration reconstruction measures. In contrast the short-lived *Chicago Republican* (1865-71) was an early supporter of black suffrage and its successor, the *Chicago Inter-Ocean*, edited by descendants of Quaker abolitionists, alone stuck by the reconstruction governments. Equally telling the *Inter-Ocean* was the sole Chicago paper to favor the Civil Rights Act of 1875. By the time Rutherford Hayes inaugurated his Southern policy most Chicago newspapers had long since lost interest in reconstruction issues and were anxious to put an end to the "Negro question." Only the *Inter-Ocean* mourned reconstruction's passing or questioned the Republican party's abandonment of its feeble commitment to racial justice and equality.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF CURTIS D. MACDOUGALL TO JOURNALISM EDUCATION

Order No. 8103404

THORNBURGH, DANIEL ESTON, ED.D. *Indiana University*, 1980. 321pp. Chairman: August W. Eberle

This study, based on the voluminous publications of Curtis D. MacDougall, his personal papers, interviews with him, letters from him, and communications from many associated with him, was an attempt to identify his influence on journalism education and the journalism profession. The study was intended to determine the accuracy of four statements concerning MacDougall. (1) The textbook, *Interpretative Reporting*, and others written by him have had a strong positive influence on journalism education. (2) MacDougall's beliefs about journalism education have had a strong influence on journalism education. (3) MacDougall's efforts within professional journalism organizations have had an important influence on journalism education and the profession of journalism. (4) MacDougall's efforts within journalism education organizations have had a significant influence on journalism education.

Curtis Daniel MacDougall, born in 1903 in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, began a career in professional journalism at the age of 15 as a cub reporter on a local weekly. In the succeeding years he became one of the nation's top journalism educators. He holds the B.A. from Ripon College (1923), the M.A. in Journalism from Northwestern University (1926), and the Ph.D. in sociology from the University of Wisconsin (1933). He held professional journalism positions, in addition to the first one, as reporter, St. Louis *Star Times* (1933-34); editor, Evanston *Daily News-Index* (1934-37); editor, *National Almanac and Year Book* (1938); director, Illinois State Writer's Project (1939-41); editorial writer, Chicago *Sun* (1942). He held journalism education positions as director, journalism program, Lehigh University (1927-31); part-time instructor, Washington University, St. Louis (1933); part-time instructor, Northwestern University (1934-42), and professor of journalism, Northwestern University 1942-71).

In 1932, MacDougall authored a reporting text called *A College Course of Reporting for Beginners*. Its revision was titled *Interpretative Reporting*; it was published in 1938. MacDougall's reporting text continued to be a leading journalism textbook through 1980. A Golden Anniversary edition, the eighth, will be published in 1982 by the Macmillan Company, the original publisher.

His textbook is a step-by-step course of study adopted by hundreds of colleges and universities. Authors of later reporting texts used the same techniques. It was recognized as bringing to journalism education and professional journalism a new reporting technique, interpretative reporting.

MacDougall also became a leader of those in journalism education who advocated an emphasis on a mixture of social science and liberal arts courses for a proper journalism curriculum in higher education. He and others opposed social behaviorists who were largely interested in the study of the theory of mass communications. MacDougall's group became known nationally as the "green eyeshade professors." The social behaviorists became known as "Chi-squares" or "communicologists." The curriculum dispute between the two groups continued into 1980.

It was concluded that, as many have asked about higher education, "Where are the giants of yesteryear?" Curtis D. MacDougall is worthy of being considered a "giant" of journalism education and the journalism profession. It was concluded further that the four statements which guided the study and which were stated at the opening of this abstract are completely accurate.

Copies of the dissertations may be obtained by addressing your request to:

University Microfilms International
300 North Zeeb Road
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106

or by telephoning (toll-free) 1-800-521-3042